# Tales of the Scalp Hunters.

Thrilling Events Which Happened on the Famous Medicine Bluff.

BY COL. HENRY INMAN, TOPEKA, KAN.



NKNOWN, perhaps, to the reader, in the very heart of the Wichits Range, in Indian Territory, there is an immense hill, which, by triangulation, effected during the Winter campaign of 1868-'69 by the engineer officer attached to Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, is 310 feet

high. At its base there is a clear, running river, or properly a brook-for it is only about or basin.

Under the shadow which the great mass of disrupted rock throws over the water at certain the eyes to rest upon its rapidly-flowing ripples. That the great elevation of this detached excited to assign a reason for the limited area of the unheaval. The stream which flows so picturesquely at

the base of the isolated mountain is called by the Indians Medicine Bluff Creek; the hill above it, Medicine Bluff. From the time when prominent and sacred spot in the traditions and legitimate history of the many nations of savtribe. If the party afflicted had never who dare follow me?" seriously grieved the Great Spirit the their flesh, and their bones were transported to the "Land of Terrors." Sometimes, when the individual taken up to invoke the sid of the Indian god had lived an exemplary life, instead

hunting-grounds. The Comanches declared that at night the Great Spirit frequently rested on the top of the mountain, and when that occurred, the whole region to the verge of the horizon was lighted up with a strange glow, resembling that emanating from an immense prairie-fire reflected upon the clouds. The Indians also elaimed that no dew or rain ever fell upon the extreme summit of the bluff, where the sick were to lie and wait for the manifestation of the Maniton; nor did the wind blow there, so they rode away without another word. that it was a calm spot, comprising all the essentials to a speedy recovery.

One among the many traditions connected with the charming but weird place was told by an aged warrior of the Comanches one evening ground the campfire in 1868, after whitewinged peace had spread her wings once more over the prairies, and we were pulling vigorously at our "breyerewoods," filled with fragrant "Lone Jack." The old fellow, wrinkled and black with the smoke of the tepee in which he had lived for nearly 80 years, and new wrapped in that of his stone pipe, which he sucked as industriously as an infant, told

There was once, ages before the white man had invaded the country of the Indian, a very old warrior who, sick and despondent, went to the top of Medicine Bluff to be cured. He for many years had ceased to hunt the buffalo, fived with the women of the tribe, and settled himself down to a peaceful calm, awaiting the time when he should be called to join his fathers. One day he struggled to the top of the Bluff in the hope he might die and be carried bodily to the happy hunting-grounds, as he knew from the traditions of his tribe others had been before him.

He had been absent from his lodge and the village for three nights. During all that time the frightened people down below, who had been diligently watching, observed a great blaze on the top of the mountain, as if it were with a smile on his wrinkled face of unmisa signal-fire to warn them of some impending | takable triumph. danger to the tribe.

On the third morning a young warrior was he entered its streets he looked about him in lodge and sat down by the fire.

The warriors of the tribe gazed at him with evokes. No one seemed to recognize him. All remained silent, waiting for him to speak. Lighting his pipe with a coal, he took a pull at it himsif, Indian-fashion, then passed it around the circle. The warriors noticed that his pipe-stem was decorated with the feathers of the gray eagle, denoting him to be a great warrior, one who had captured a large number of scalps, so they regarded him with still greater wonder. After every one in the circle around the Chief's fire had taken a whiff, the stranger commenced his story:

"After I arrived at the top of the Medicine Bluff, I looked off at the vast expanse which surrounded me. I saw the village of my people; I could hear the dogs bark and the children laugh; I could hear my own family mourning, as if some one had been taken from them; I saw the buffalo covering the prairie, and the eunning wolf lying in wait to pounce upon his prey. When I again looked all around me. and beheld the young warriors in their pride and strength, I asked myself: 'Why do I live any longer? My fires have gone out. I must follow my fathers. The world is beautiful to the young, but to the old it has no pleasure. I will go there!'

"With this upon my mind, I continued: 'Far away toward the setting sun are the huntinggrounds of my people.' Then I gathered all my strength and leaped from the giddy hight before me. I knew no more of the woes of this life. I was caught up in mid-air and suddealy transported to a country where game was no sickness; where all the great chiefs of the Comanches who had ever died were assembled: where they were all young again, and chased the buffalound feasted as when on earth. There was no darkness. The people were continually happy. Beautiful birds sang on the trees. The war-whoop was never more heard."

The old Chief had been rejuvenated, and now came back to his people with all his youthful vigor, to live again with his own tribe. The story of the strange warrior captivated the Indians. He at once became an oracle and great Medicine Man in his tribe; his power to cure the sick was wonderful, and his counsel was implicitly obeyed ever afterward.

Medicine Bluff has, of course, lost much of its prestige among the Indians, for the reason that since the extinction of the buffalo and other large game the tribes have been scattered. being generally pretty closely confined to the reservations, with the children taught in of them, having passed gradually out of the remembrance of the new generation, known only to the few old warriors left.

The savage, like the white man, in his dis-appointments and miseries sometimes resorts of the Roman Church, are also princes of the Holy Spirit is unceasingly calling on us to get to suicide as a cure-all for and end-all of life's sun." burdens. Among the powerful Comanches Medicine Bluff was, for an unknown period, one of their famous places, like the Vendome Column in Paris, from which to terminate an unsatisfactory and miserable existence. The Bluff was also a rendezvous for the young warriors, who were to go for the first time in battle with the tried soldiers of the tribe to propitiate the Great Spirit.

The sun in that nation, as in the old tribe of Natchez, symbolized their god. For three con-secutive mornings the youthful aspirant for military honors was obliged to go to the highest point of the great hill, where, armed with his buffalo hide, and alone, he was with the utmost reverence to present the front of his shield to the early-morning sun as its rays gilded the rocky erags of the mountain, assuming the attitude of a warrior in the heat of battle, or guard

ngainst his enemy's spear and shower of arrows. This ceremony on the part of the novitiate, if reverently performed, gave his shield invulner-

A story told to many of us during the campaign referred to, by one of the oldest of the Comanches, the oldest Indian I have ever seen, "Little Beaver," of the Osages, is very interesting, showing to what an art the despised savage of thirty years ago reduced story-telling. The dried-up old warrior prefaced his tale by stating that he was so aged, "that he was brother of the highest peak of the Wichita Mountains," at the foot of which we were camped on a cold December night in 1868. Here is the story:

So many years ago that it seemed like a dream even to the narrator, the Comanches were the greatest tribe on earth. Their warriors were as numerous as a berd of buffalo on the Arkansas in the Fall. They were more couning than the coyote. Their herd of ponies contained so many animals-all fine and fat-that no man could of the plains and mountains feared and trem-

bled at the name of Comanche. In the tribe, as is ever the case, there were two warriors who excelled all the others in | the prophet; 40 to 49 tell of the escape of Jews | plows and sows his fields, and the Lord is their prowess. One was young and the other | from Babylon and of the coming of Christ; 49 | middle-aged. They were very jealous of each other, each constantly attempting some deed of Jesus. Our lesson begins part IV of the of daring at which, it was hoped, the rival above plan, which is practically that by Vitwould balk. One Fall, when the Indian Summer made the air redolent with the sweet per- ment in which Christians feel greater interest of a church which neglects the preparatory 70 feet wide. The shape which the stream as- fume of thousands of flowers and the mount- than in the last 26 chapters of Isaiah's prophsumes at the immediate foot of the mountain is aius were bathed in the amber mist of that | ecy. that of a crescent, forming quite a large pool | delicious season, all the great warriors were returning from one of their most famous vic-

They camped under the shadow of Medicine hours the pool looks as black as ink. The mo- Bluff late one afternoon, where the young ment the water emerges into the sunlight again | brave, who was quietly smoking his pipe as he it sparkles and scintillates until it is painful for | hovered over the little campfire on which he was broiling a piece of antelope steak, happened to fix his gaze on the highest point of the portion of the range was caused by some extra- bluff, and in that position continued for sevordinary convulsion, which moved it from its | eral minutes wrapped in a most profound normal position, is apparent, and curiosity is study, while all the rest of the band stopped whatever they were doing and gazed at him as

Suddenly he rose to his full hight, and casting a defiant look apon the warriors scattered around on the grass, who, excited at his strange manner, sprang up to learn what he meant. the memory of the various tribes "runneth not | Presently he turned his face toward the sun, to the contrary" Medicine Bluff has been a which was about two hours high, and broke

out with this boast: "No warrior equals me! I am the greatest ages, but especially in that of the Comanches of all the Comanches! I resemble that mountand Wichitas. It was a sort of "Our Lady of | ain!" pointing with his spear to the highest Lourdes" place, where the sick were cured in | peak of Medicine Bluff. "My actions are as far the most miraculous manner after they had above yours as that mountain is above the been given up by the celebrated doctors of the stream at its foot! Is there a warrior here

Then he shook his spear and brandished his core was as sudden as marvelous; if the sick shield in defiance of any and all. His rival who were carried to the top of the bluff by their friends had at any time offended the Great He knew the boast was intended for him alone, Spirit they died at once, the wolves devoured although he was the elder of the two. He approached the braggart with all the dignity of the savage that he was, and striking himself on the bosom several times, exclaimed:

"So! You are the greatest warrior of the Isaiah. of being cured of his fleshly ills he or she was Comanches? You are the buffalo that leads the translated, like Elishs of old, to the happy herd? I am the old bull to be driven away by to whiten? You ask me to follow you. Never! I never follow! I will go with you!"

The remainder of the band gathered around the two celebrated warriors. They wondered what new deed of daring they were going to attempt, as the rivals arrayed themselves in their best buckskin dress and mounted their favorite ponies. With shields held in a defying position, their faces painted and their bonnets of war-eagle feathers flowing in the breeze,

They forded the stream. The youngest now started up the difficult trail which led to the sacred summit of the Medicine Bluff, where, stopping his affrighted steed, he pointed to the fearful precipice a few rods off, and exclaimed: "You have followed me here; follow me fur-

Then shouting the war-whoop, which made the echoes of the mountain awaken, and thumping the flanks of his animal vigorously, he darted toward the awful brink. His rival instantly raised his pony on his hind legs, and with a whoop more piercing followed the young man, who when he had reached the edge of the precipice failed in courage and pulled his pony violently back on his haunches. The elder saw his chance. With an awful yell of defiance and triumph he forced his horse to make the terrible leap in mid-air.

All the warriors on the grassy bottom below watched with eager interest what was going on above them. They heard the whoop of the aged warrior as he jumped down the awful abyss. They saw him sit as calmly as if in his 'lodge" as he descended, seated as upright on his pony as if his animal were walking the prairie, and, above all, they heard his clear voice as it rung out in the clouds: "Greater than all the Comanches."

Sadly they wended their way to the foot of the bluff, where both horse and brave rider lay up, precipices digged through, bridges cona mangled mass on the rocks, the old warrior

The boasting rival became a wanderer among the tribes. His name was accursed of all Inseen descending the trail from the hights of dians. The very dogs of the camps snapped at the Bluff, drawing near to the village. When him as he passed. At last, overcome with remorse at his cowardice and treachery, he killed evident surprise. He approaced the Cirief's himself. One day he was found dead on the grave of his rival at the foot of the Bluff. His body was eaten by the covotes; his shield and awe and that curiosity which a stranger ever spear, by which he had been identified, were lying on the ground at his feet.

## How Our Roads May Be Improved.

[Forum.] I would have each State by a legislative enactment do at once two or three things in the direction of this movement, viz.: procure and disseminate information by establishing a bureau where the facts relating to the expense, mechanical construction, care, durability, use and extent of the different kinds of roads shall be known and ascertained; then I would have some kind of State supervision and advisory assistance by a competent engineer or engineers appointed by the State in aid of road and bridge building and repairing upon scientific principles and upon a comprehensive and economical plan for the whole State; thirdly, I would have the State either own or control and maintain some through highways, connecting the principal towns in the State, and connecting these with the principal towns of neighboring States, where they are most needed, either for great public exigencies or for the greatest general use. The State would thus promote the equalization and the general reduction of expense of construction and maintenance of these main roads, and would give a profitable example and a strong incentive to the adjacent towns to construct better contributory roads as feeders to the main ones. I would have the State divide the expenses of this scheme of road betterment in the tax levy, so that part of it should be apportioned to the whole State, part to the Counties through which the roads ran, and part to the towns. And, further, I would have this tax levy kept small and the investment adequate and quickly made by the business man's method of borrowing the money on long loans. It would thus be easily paid out of the profits by those sharing them.

### Origin of Cardinal Red. [St. Louis Republic.]

An article in a recent issue of a well-known metropolitan daily says: "The red hat was first bestowed upon the cardinals by Leo IV... at the Council of Lyons, in the year 1345." "It is probable that, inasmuch as red was a royal color, that color was chosen for the cardi- Master. Rough roads of prejudice were to be nal's hat to show that he ranked with kings

The facts are there was no council at Lyons in 1345, and Leo IV. was Pope in the year 847. schools, and the superstitions, or at least many | nearly 500 years before. Bayle, a standard aunearly 500 years before. Bayle, a standard authority on the subject, says: "Sun-day is the day of the sun; Rome the city of Sun-days or mation is of use to us. We are all heralds of the Holy City, and the cardinals, the princes the coming Lord Jesus Christ. We should all

SUNDAY MEDITATION.

International Sunday-school Lesson Appointed for March 27, 1892. Isa., 40:

SUBJECT: ESCAPE FROM BABYLON-A PIC-

TURE OF THE MISSION OF ST. JOHN BAP-

1. Data. We have only one account. It, however, serves several purposes. In not only prophetically anticipates the history of the Kingdom of Judah escaping from Babylon and regaining Judea, but it also predicts the work of St. John

Baptist as the forerunner of Christ. Chapters from 1 to 13 of the book of the count them in a year. All the other Indians | Babylonians, Egyptians, Moabites, Philistines, | saved from sin. Syrians, and Tyrians; 24 to 36 denounce disobedient Jews and console the faithful; 36 to 39, inclusive, are a scrap of history of the times of to 66 foretell the passion, crucifixion, and glory

> We date B. C. 712, or A. M. 3292. It was probably toward the close of the reign of Hezekiah. It was 124 years before the captivity of Judah began, or 194 years before the captivity closed.

3. Where. The Prophet Isaiah uttered these words in Jerusalem. By the eye of prophetic inspiration he foresaw the sins of the people, the dissoluand women and their carrying off to Babylon, their unhappiness in bondage, their release, His prophecy was not a warning preventing the people from their sins and saving them from punishment. It must, however, have been a great comfort (V. 1,) to them during their cap-4. Writer.

The Prophet was son of Amos. He prophesied during the reigns of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah, and into the reign of Manasseh. He was probably born B. C. 789. He began the Prophet's office at about 20 years of age, and continued till about 89 years old. Not unlikely he was born at Jerusalem. He married and had two sons. It is said he was sawn asunder by command of Manasseh on account of his fidel ity as a Prophet of God. One Book of the Bible bears his name.

1. Verses one and two are an introduction to all the chapters to the end of the book of

5. Notes.

2. Verses three to eight, inclusive, picture the return of the Jews from Babyion as a sort I royal retinue, preceded by heraids, after the Eastern custom of harbingers going before the King and preparing the way for the regal train.

3. "Double." (V. 2.) Some understand this of punishment, others of reward. Those who take either view understand double to mean enough or abundant. The Jews had been amply nunished and could be pardoned, or they were to have blessings so great as to blot out all memory of their former sufferings. Kimchi, Grotius, Rosenmuller, Barnes take the first view; Dr. A. Clarke, the second. Kimchi says, Double here means the two captivities and emigrations suffered by the Israelites. The first, the Babylonish captivity; the second, that which they now endure."

4. The lesson is a case of what is known as mystical allegory or double sense-a prophecy covering both the escape from captivity at Babylon and also the release from our sins through Christ.

### 6. Explanation.

The whole point lies in the ancient custom of beraldry. Whenever a king or prince was about to set out on a visitation to his realms messengers were sent in advance to remove all obstacles that might be found, to repair the roads, to find out or make the shortest ways, to prepare the people for his coming and in every other wise that they could to aid the comfort of the coming personage and to add to the splendor of his advent. Rulers were accustomed to go into the different sections of their territory for redressing wrongs and conferring give it. favors. They always sent in advance one or more messengers. These were styled forrunners, heralds, barbingers, envoys, messengers, pioneers, pursuivants. It is wonderful what pains was sometimes taken to prepare the way for royalty. Hills were lowered, valleys filled structed, causeways over bollows built, forests cleared. Everything was done to secure the

shortest, smoothest, safest road. When the lesson opens up in the prophecy of Isaiab the Israelites were in captivity at Babylon. A long distance, 500 miles, of unfrequented, uninhabited territory lay between them and the land of Canaan. It was a wilderness of hills and valleys. To go in a direct line from Babylen to Palestine they would be

Now, just as when a king is about to set out dering the heralds to go on in advance and get everything in readiness, so the prophet Isaiah agents or harbingers to precede the Israelites | A. H. Hudson, Lowell, Mich. over the vast wilderness between Babylon and Judea to prepare the way for the coming hosts of Jacob's race, to remove all obstacles to their rapid and safe transit. The Prophet Isaiah neard, "The voice of him that crieth in the wilderness, prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight in the desert a highway for our God. Every valley shall be exalted and every mountain and hill shall be made low: a very common one. Whenever any great work is about to be accomplished, which requires certain preliminaries, the same cry is appropriate: 'Prepare the way." Make a smooth road for the oncoming enterprise. If hills of obstacles rise, down with them; if valleys intervene, fill rough places-that is to say, out of the way with everything which would prevent the work from

gliding on without friction. So we are not surprised when we take up the Gospels, narrating the particulars as to the advent of Christ, that we find this proclamation "Prepare ye the way of the Lord: make His. paths straight. (St. Mat., 3:3; St. John, 1:23) Indeed, the account teaches us that, as Isaiah, with prophetic eye, looked forward into the history of the future Church, he saw not only the Israelites to be released from bondage in Babylon, but the Jews to be visited by the Messiah. So intimate were the two events in his mind that in a single prophecy he grasped

both, foretold both. Thus came St. John Baptist, the noble, bold heralder of Christ. He found the Jewish Church a wilderness, barren and forsaken of God, as to His smile and blessing. It was not in readiness for the coming of Christ. Roads were to be straightened, hills to be leveled, valleys to be spanned. These great obstacles were in the way of His advance. St. John's never once occurs to me, however, is of mission was to throw up a highway for his little or no consequence to the black. paved. Vales of darkness were to be illuminated. Who is this herald? "This is he that things in readiness for Jesus to come. There

# Examine Your Horse!

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are hills yet to level. There are roads yet to be made straight. We are called to clear the

Practical Duties Taught by a Study of the | way of every obstacle so that the King of Glory may ride on in triumph. As Christians ours is a work of preparation. We must not stand in the way, nor should we be simply negative. We should not only not stand [One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as as obstacles, but we must be positive forces for indicated above. removing all difficulties. We are to prepare

the way for the Lord. Now, let us get everything ready for the Lord to come. If we know of any obstacle, remove it, for we all want the King of Glory with us. Away with all enmities and prejudices. Let a spirit of love prevail in our midst. Let us forgive as we hope to be forgiven by our Father in Heaven. Do not be in the way of anyone coming to Christ. If there be any obstacle any where ask God's help that you may have strength to remove it. Do not be guilty of doing anything, nor of going anywhere, by either prophet Isaiah relate to Jews and Ephraimites; of which you may hem up the way of a poor 13 to 24 give prophecies as to the destinies of | soul who is anxious to reach Christ and to be

Ours is a preparatory work, but God is sare to come when we get things in readiness. A man prepares the way for the Lord when he sure to come along and give him a harvest. Both harvests-the material and spiritual-are conditioned largely on human effort. An indolent farmer will have an empty cellar, an ringa. There is no portion of the Old Testa- unfilled granary, and an unsupplied barn. So work. It will be lean in membership and barren as to infants in Christ.

Our work is but to open the way. We need not then even ask God for his advent. Simply get a highway in readiness, and with all his train of blessings he will enter.

A great point of all we have said is apparent to every hearer, to wit, the need of human cooperation with God. He requires us to do our part. What we can do, he declines to perform. Before God will act further, he insists on our doing our part. Samson did not bend those tion of their government, the destruction of huge pillars and bury his enemies simply by Jerusalem, the capture of all the principal men | divine power. He was obliged to join all his physical power to Omnipotence before they would move. Had you been there, you would and their return to Judea. Of course no human have seen his great muscles swelling; his wide upon the attention of every man in public life, wisdom enabled him thus to anticipate history. | chest expanding; his forehead in sweat, and you would have heard the heaving of the the country. mighty man of strength. The fact is thisas true of the Church as elsewhere-God never does anything for anybody which he can do for himself

Helen Angell Goodwin has lines which are instructive in this connection:

Prepare ye the way of the Lord, Make straight in the desert His path; Lest the blessing He change for a sword, And smite us in terrible wrath.

Let us level the mountains of pride, And bridge the swift river of will, And the self chasms soundless and wide, To the level of lowliness fill.

Cut down the gnarled woods of deceit, The marshes of envy drain dry, Yea, straighten the path for our feet,

For the King in His journey draws nigh. Our God is a Spirit, and He From the meek shall be hidden no more.

Our bodies his temple shall be

Whose glory our spirits adore. Know this-the command of God is issued to each one of you, "Prepare the way of the Lord." It is issued by one who has authority, but, moreover, it is issued by one who loves you, and who wants you to love Him. You do love | disease; it may be diabetes. Him? I rejoice. Remember, however, what he says, "This is the love of God, that we keep | well as the hardest worked, is being under-His commandments." Then obey Him. Carry out His order. "Prepare the way of the Lord."

REV. E. P. RILEY.

Wesleyan Methodist Conference. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In one of the

Another Account of why He was Dismissed from

ssues of your paper I saw an article headed, 'His Sin; He Belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic."

The National Conference of the Weslevan Methodist Church, in session at Grand Rapids, Mich., last week expelled the Rev. E. P. Riley, of Marion, Ind., for being a member of a secret society-the Grand Army of the Republic. asked leave to explain, which, however, was not granted him. The Rev. H. Wardner, of declining to hear him farther, or to permit fel-

lowship with the heretics. You then proceed to give the war record of

Now, as to the action of the Conference and what it did, it bears from your report a stamp of falsehood. You say he was expelled. He was not a member of that body any more than you were; and more than that the body had

no power to expel him. You say Mr. Riley did not deny the accusatimes and got no answer. I want to explain that the President then stated be had a letter stating he was a Grand Army man. He even | was attended with severe pain and accompanied then refused, or did not own he was, until he saw a signature. He saw then he was caught, and said: "I am, and am not ashamed of it." He was then refused an introduction, and that was all there was of that. I was an eyewitness of the whole transaction, and know obliged to pass over the Arabian Desert. The whereof I affirm. When I saw your article I time of their captivity is about ended. God is sat down and gave you quite an extended acon the point of leading them back to the Prom- count of the facts, and told you your article just as it was; I also gave you our Rule on Seon a journey a proclamation is announced, or- cret Societies, which the Rev. Riley had violated. I did not ask you to publish a retraction, but supposed you would hasten to give a imagines a royal proclamation issued, directing | correction, which I looked for but never saw .-

# THE BOOMERANG.

How the Australian Bushmen Make a Dangerous Wenpon. [St. Nicholas.]

Three years ago I lived close to an aboriginal camp in New South Wales. This camp was only about 200 yards from our settlement, and and the crooked shall be made straight and the it was my daily custom to walk over to the rough places plain." (Vs. 3, 4.) This figure was | moorong, as they call it, and study the habits of | benefit from this remedy which I have perthe blackfellows, as the original natives of Australia are called.

I was naturally more interested in the boomerang than in any other of their weapons, and with a little practice soon learned to throw it. In the language of this tribe, the Wong-ei-bong, up the spaces. Level the highway, smooth the which is situated in the Bogan River region, due entirely to the use of Warner's SAFE Cure

the boomerang is called a womera. I shall therefore call it a womera. The womera is made from what is technically known as an "elbow" from the kurrawung tree, and sometimes from the yarran and myall trees. All of these trees belong to the acacia tribe, and

have sweet-scented woods. The blackfellow, having found a suitable erally too heavy to carry home, trims it on the spot into the rough outline of the forthcoming

After about two hours' labor the womera will be reduced to three or four pounds weight, but | cal profession, scientists, chemists and Governit is still a long way from being a finished weapon. As it now appears it is a flat, heavy club, longer and thinner at one arm than at the other. The black is a decidedly lazy specimen of the human species, and he will as often as not lay aside his uncompleted weapon for a week or perhaps a longer period. When he resumes work the wood will have become hard and dry, and consequently difficult to work upon, but it never once occurs to him that he is now paying

After some further paring down the weapor. is charred all over, and this part of the work is was spoken of by the Prophet Esaias, saying, The voice of one crying in the wilderness, prepare ve the way of the Lord make all over with his tongue, and places it in a smoky fire of green boughs, which warms it and makes it quite pliable.

> Reunion of Battery B, 4th U. S. Art. Maj. James Stewart, of Battery B, 4th U.S. Art, arrived in the City last Saturday night, accompanied by his accomplished First Sergeant, Charley Santmeyer. They are at the Hotel Langham. Their mission here is to arrange quarters for the Hamilton County and Cincinnati veterans at the great Reunion.

As soon as Maj. Stewart arrived in town he sent Corp'l Wm. P. Hogarty, of the old battery, with an order to the Cannoneer to report to him at once. It is understood that both Corp'l Hogarty and the Cannoneer are now in the guard-house. Maj. Stewart and Serg't Santmeyer went home Tuesday evening. Excepting that his mustache and hair have turned from red to white Maj. Stewart has not changed in sppearance since Bethesda Church. As for Sorg't Santmeyer, his hair has not changed "Mr. Newcome, you will please consider your-color. It has simply disappeared."

Men, Money and Physical Health.

CAUSE FOR CONGRATULATION UPON THE PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE CHILEAN MATTER.

The Weakening of the Nation through Wrecking the Health of Its Male Population.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY BY WHICH THE INJURY MAY BE UNDONE.

WAR COSTS.

The War of the Rebellion cost \$6,000,000,000, according to the publicists who have attempted to reduce its tremenduous expense in dollars and cents to figures. It also cost the lives of more than half a million of men. There is another cost no less terrible which is not so apparent at first, and that is the degradation of the Nation's health by the effect of

war upon its survivors.

The wars of Napoleon reduced the average height of the French nation one inch. This indicates in a measure the fearful result of war upon those who survive its campaigns, In the case of the American people he such result has as yet been observed as in the case of the French, but another and even more serious National calamity is pressing itself and every medical student and practitioner in This is the manifestation as time passes of

the seeds of the disease in our war weterans, This phenomenon is traced to the physical exposure, the overtaxing of strength, the mental excitement to which a man is subjected in battle, the loss of sleep on picket and during long marches. All the vital organs were taxed to the utmost,

and while the buoyancy of youth prevented the full effects of this abuse of the constitutional forces at the time, it is telling now. Thus men who were in the army are breaking down at fifty instead of seventy.

The malaria of the camp, the excitement of battle, the weariness of the march, are now manifest. We see men who served in the army with chalky or sallow complexions, beard growing

thin, stiffness of limbs, pain in the back, feet dragging as they walk, unsteady gait, unnatural appetite, momentary dizzinesa, lassitude, and sometimes without any well-defined sympcoms beyond a consciousness of not being w The nervous strain and the malaria of the Southern swamps are doing their work, The kidneys are giving way. It may be the

horrible Bright's disease; it may be Addison's The most delicate organ in the system, as mined and must soon fail if not assisted. Fortunately for mankind a safe, cheap and

ready means of relief has at last been found. It is Warner's SAFE Cure, which has been used by more officers and soldiers of the army, Government officials and public men, than any other known medical discovery of the present century. From the mass of statements proving this assertion beyond question, we give one, it being that of a well-known gentleman at Washington. It is as follows:

"In September, 1881, being employed in the

Treasury Department of the United States, I was designated for special business by the Attorney-General, and, in company with Col. R. M. Douglas, son of the late Senator Stephen A. Douglas, visited the mountain region of North Mr. Riley did not deny the accusation, but | Carolina. While endeavoring to make the ascent of Roane Mountain we were caught in a severe storm, and were obliged to remain with-Syracuse, N. Y., President of the Conference, out shelter all night. I contracted a severe cold, which no doubt aggravated disease of the kidneys, the seeds of which were already in my system. I continued to run down after my the Rev. Riley, of which I have nothing to say, return to Washington, and in November several and of which I know nothing. I have the of the best physicians of the city pronounced whole of your article, but have not time to my case a severe one of kidney disease, with a tendency toward Bright's disease. I consulted numerous physicians and my prine was subjected to chemical analysis Gelderland, Netherlands. 11. A letter. weekly, continually showing a worse state. About January an analysis showed 33 per cent. of albumen, and I was given up to die with Bright's disease. My joints were stiff and swollen, and I could not straighten up. Was also swollen tion; I say the President asked him three and in great pain in the entire abdominal region, and had films over the eyes and temporary loss of memory. The passage of water with blood, pus and very offensive matter. In this condition Rev. J. L. Rankin, D. D., now President of Howard University, recommended the use of Warner's SAFE Care, and I commenced taking this remedy early in February. 1882. Within three days after I commenced taking it the swelling about my abdomen was reduced and my joints became limber, so that | kind of shot formerly used at sea. I was able to straighten up with greater ease did the Conference great injustice. I gave it | than I had done for three months. I continued to improve rapidly, and was able in April to state publicly that I regarded myself as entirely cured. Analysis of urine 16 days after I commenced taking the medicine showed but a fraction of one per cent. of albumen against 33 per cent. two months previous. In June I was able to return in full vigor to my business, and have since had no return of kidney trouble, being in better health than ever before in my life." The well-known Rev. J. E. Rankin, LL.D. President of Howard University, confirmed the above wonderful statement in the following

"The statement made by Mr. Wilkinson is according to my recollection of his case, and his is only one of the many instances of great

sonally observed." Col. Thomas G. Hensey, late Colonel, 54th N. Y. Volunteers, in speaking of Mr. Wilkin-"Having known Mr. J. H. Wilkinson for many years, I take pleasure in stating that his recovery from a severe illness in 1882 was a wonderful surprise to all his friends, and was

according to printed directions. I have my-

self used this remedy at various times with sufferers from kidney and liver diseases." Statements so outspeken as these need no comment. They show, unquestionably, that for counteracting the great strain which camp life and real life always bring, for restoring vitality and rendering declining years joyous, nothing has ever been known which can equal this great Safe Cure. Its indorsement by the mediment officials is universal, and it is producing more results and restoring more people to health

### A Sort of Digital Depression. Did you ever notice, when a man smites his

and happiness than anything ever known be-

fore in the history of the world.

thumb with a hammer, while putting down a carpet under wifely supervision and criticism, how quickly he thrusts the bruised and throbbing member into his mouth? writes Robert J. Burdette in the March Ladies' Home Journal. People think it is because the application is soothing. But no; it is an involuntary movement, same as winking. The man cannot help it. Nature knows what the man would be apt to say under the circumstances, and so she has provided him with a stopper, and has ordained that whenever he hits his thumb hard enough to hurt-and it doesn't take very much to nearly kill a man when he is doing something he doesn't want to-by a sort of interlocking system the thumb flies into his mouth and stops him up, so that he can't say anything. Some men whom you and I know should be provided with an extra thumb which they might carry about in their hand all the time it wasn't in active use. It would be a great thing, wouldn't

To Fit the Crime.

"Mr. Newcome," inquired the city editor, "did you write this article in which the statement is made that 'K. K. Perkinson suicided yesterday afternoon?"" "Yos, sir;" answered the new man on the

# MYSTERY.

[Choice original contributions and solutions solle-ited from every reader of The National Tribuse. Write puzzles on one side of paper, spart from other communications. Address everything pertaining to this department to "Puzzie Editor,' THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.]

Notice: Our authorities are the International Dictionary, Lippincote's Gazetteer and Phillips's Biographical Detionary. Words outside of these books must be properly tagged. Definitions fol-lowed by an asterisk (\*) are found in the Unabridged Dictionary.

> "Quiet, calm deliberation Disentangles every knot," -THE GONDOLIERS.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN NO. 32.

GLITTER

BATTENS

HARSHLY

300-Being; begin.

```
302-Our Veterans.
           BAD
        CERATED
      BAROMETER
      CALAMISTRUM
       DETESTING
BETTIES
204-Dish one-sty.
    DISSERTATE
  HISTORIETTE
 SEXTONSUREEK
206-Mend-i-cant.
```

ASINARI SOCINIO

CARACAS

ARRACK

RHAPHE

ROPALIC

ORATIONS

PARAGENIO

CAPIBARA

CHOATE

"Quiet, calm deliberation Desentangles every knot." Authors of above: R. O. Chester, Mahdea, H. S. Nut, Sammy Smug, Aspiro, A. F. Holt, Ivanhoe, A. Crostic and Asian.

SOLVERS. Complete Lists: Eglantine, Jo Mullins, Frank Lynn, X. L. C. R., Morry Mack, Horizon, Zenith, Alexander, K. T. Did, Damon, Sphinx, G. Race, Alumnus, Lucile, R. O. Chester.—15. Incomplete Lists: Nyas, Jack O'Lantern, T. Hinker, Miss Callan, Majolica, E. Lucy Date, H. S. Nut, Assero, Eitlah, Junius, Ben Trovato, Arcanus, C. Kerr, Dame D., Dorothy Doclittle, M. C. S., Nemo, Rosebug, Pat Riot, Odoscer, Harry, Lucrezius Borgers, Goldey, Pen Ledeil, Ellsworth, Rokeby, B. Ver, Phonog, Mrs. G. P. C., Remlap, Bill Arp, Old Hickory.-32. Total, 47.

> PRIZE WINNERS. 1. H. S. Nut. 3. Remiap.

NEW PUZZLES.-NO. 38. NO. 357-CHARADE. Rondello sings each eve at ten; Though mimic stage nor usward flings. Robustio's C's, yet heard of men Rondello sings.

Some voices, light as TOTAL wings, The city's pavements denizen-Such frail and brittly breaking things! Not FIRST my LAST pet's tenor. Then Love Two on moonlight paling clings Felina silhouetted when Rondello sings. -DOROTHY DOOLITTLE, Jersey City, N. J.

NOS. 358-9-DIAMONDS. 1. A letter. 2. The first person singular of the verb be. 3. Tents. 4. Menaces. 5. Drawn by art or violence. 6. Anathema. 7. Stiffening with starch. 8. Statement. 9. Tendency. 10. A wooden block. 11. A letter. -PEN LEDCIL, Newark, N. J.

1. A letter. 2. A public vehicle, 3, European sand rays. 4. Upper parts of retorts. 5. To station 6. A spoiled child. 7. A tree of the genus Fagus 8. Was prominent. 9. A horse, 10. A village o -J. E. W., Boston, Mass.

> NO. 360-CURTAILMENT. 1. A goddess terrible to see. Lead colic; pain and misery. Means "beautiful," in Italy. 4. Sounds sweetly over land and sea. A Babylonian god was he. 6. A verb we use continually. 7. This verb's initial it must be. -M. C. S., Springfield, Ill.

NOS. 361-2-SQUARES. 1. A deerlet. 2. The crab-eating raceoon. Town of France, Department of Dordogne. 4. Biting. 5. Town of India, in Mysore. 6. A certain stage in the development of any people. 7. A

1. Town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhone. 2. Mountain flax. 3. The whole military force of a Nation. 4. One to whom powers of custody are intrusted. 5. To qualify. 6. A small mine. 7. An open furnace or forge. -HAL HAZARD, Baltimore, Md.

NO. 363-CHARADES. The verb "to have in contemplation" Is FIRST; as noun 'tis " moderation "; The LAST is "sharp," and often relished,

-NYAS, Washington, D. C.

The TOTAL now, as one word finding, Puzzle-like, is "flexuous, winding." The FIRST is a slap or a blow: The second's a wine you may know; COMPLETE is a pouch Recruits find some trouble to stow.

NOS. 364-5-DIAMONDS. 1. A letter. 2. A homer. 3. Moans. (Obs.) Having the lower part of the body like a fish. Double and twisted thread, made of coarse silk. 6. Trigonometric. 7. A name of many different kinds of apples. S. A sink. (Obs.) 9. To skulk. 10. A game among children. 11. A letter.

-Phonog, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1. A letter. 2. An animal of various species. 3. self used this remedy at various times with Lanes. 4. A fortified town of France, in Haute great benefit, and cheerfully recommend it to Marne, 5. Compared views. 6. A village of Wurtemburg, 17 miles E. of Constance. 7. Furnishing with a flat roof. 8. A town of Brazil. 9. A sign.

NO. 366-DOUBLE-WORD ENIGMA. In "merry bells," In "youthful love," In "sounding knells,"

In "trees above;"

In "drunkard's reel,"
In "turtle dove,"
In "tightly seal."

FIRST is a partnership fately dissolved;
SECOND is where I leave puzzles unsolved.
—ABE E. SEE, Glenwood, Mo.

NO. 367-SQUARE. 1. A false or erroneous trial. 2. Iteration. (Obs.)

8. A town of the Celtiberi. (Smith.) 4. Skewering. 5. One who redeems. 6. A confident. 7. A group of suctorial infusoria. 8. A station of the Liverpool & Manchester Railway, near Liverpool.

—A. F. Holf, Lynn, Mass.

PRIZES. To the senders of the first five and last eight lists of answers to this week's puzzles THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Calendar will be given. Open to all. Answers, solvers and prize-winners will be given in six weeks.

CHAT WITH CONTRIBUTORS.

Original contributions have been received and accepted from Zenith, Sphinx, Hal Hazard, Pen Lodell, G. A. F., Dorothy Doolittle, R. O. Chester, Pallas, A. F. Holt, J. E. W., Phonog, Abe E. See and Alexander.-In No. 36 we inadvertently stated that a prize would be given for the first answer to Nyas's puzzle received. Hence, R. O. Chester wins the prize, though Pat Riot, of Colgate, N. D., was the first to solve the puzzle. Hereafter, in all cases, due allowance will be made for distance in awarding prizes.—Once again we are called upon to chronicle the death of one of our mystic brethren. Horace G. Crevling (Pen Ledcil)

died at his home in Newark, N. J., on March 1,

tery extends sincere sympathy to his bereaved family and to his form r puzzle partner, Goldey. -The base-word of No. 367, is found only in the 1856 edition of Lippincott. --- Morton and St. Germaine, active members of the Pernoctalians. have purchased the good will and fixtures of defunct Essteries, and will issue its successor under the name of The Lucubrator. Good contributions are desired from all. Address E. E. St. Germain, 19 t harles street, New York City, -Dorothy Doolittle, in No. 357, uses a word of such common usange that we overlook the fact of its non-appearance in the Dictionary. It is found, however, in the Thesanras ---As it has been our custom to omit the tag "Prov. Eng.," we shall also discontinue affixing the tag to a word which is defined as being "Obs. or Prov. Eug." This note was written up for last week's Chat, but was unavoidably crowded out. The form-work presented this week is exceptionally fine, and we will give Scribner's Magazine for Murch for the first complete list to same. - Watch for our next two issues. Biographies and cuts of two of the 'Dom's most prominent devotees will be given. and other interesting features introduced.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS. Replies to Questions on a Variety of Interesting

Subjects. [To Correspondents.—Write questions on a separate sheet of paper, give full name and address. and mark it "Correspondents' Column." No atten-tion will be paid to communications that are not accompanied with full name and address of writer. Our renders are requested to inclose a stamp for reply to their inquiries. Postal cards will be replied to by mail only. Recites by mail will ordi-

narily be made within a week, and if in this coiumn within three weeks. R. E., Burton, Wis.-A soldier now drawing a pension under the old law applied under the act of June 27, 1890, and also for increase under the old law. If pension is granted under the new law, and he accepts the same, can he continue to prosecute his claim under the old law, and if granted a still higher rate under the old law, can be accept it? Auswer. Yes. The allowance of the soldier's claim under the set of June 27, 1890, will not in any way prejudice any title to a higher rate under the old law that he may have. He can continue to prosecute his old law claim, and if it is allowed at a higher rate than that received under the new law, there is nothing to prevent him from secept-

H. R., Fueblo, Colo,-Has a County Clerk the right to charge 15 cents to execute a soldier's pension vouchers? Anmer. A County Clerk is a State officer, and his fees are regulated by State laws. We are not familiar with the laws of your State on the subject. The United States law prohibits any United States officer from charging a fee for executing pension vouchers, but of course the United States has no jurisdiction over the fees of State

A. B., Port Jefferson, N. Y .- A soldier drawing a pension under the new law recently died. He was married subsequent to June 27, 1890, the date of the passage of the new law. What must his widow do to obtain a pension, she being dependent upon her daily labor for support? Answer. The widow referred to is not entitled to pension under the act of June 27, 1890, she having married the soldier since that date, and she is not entitled to pension under any law unless she can establish that the soldier's death was due to disability which originated in the line of duty in the service. Application should be made to the Honorable Commissioner of Pen-

W. H. B., Milton, Ill .- Does the money that is paid for pensions come from the duty on imports or from the internal revenue? Answer. The money paid for pensions is appropriated out of "as money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated," and does not come from any particular service. The "conscience fund," as well as the duties on imports and the income from internal revenue are used in all appropriations.

J. H., Wode, Pa.—What have been the various

rates of pension since the close of the war for a soldier who lost a leg below the knee? Answer. \$15 from June 6, 1866; \$18 from June 4, 1872; \$24 from March 3, 1883, and \$30 from Aug. 4, 1886.

J. E. W., Hampton, Iowa, -If a law should pass Congress paying a private soldier the difference between the depreciated currency he received and gold from May I, 1861, to May I, 1865, how much would be due him? Answer. That depends upon the shape in which the bill would pass, for doubtless some average price of gold would be adopted for each month during the period mentioned; thus, during the month of January, 1862, they might adopt the average of 102% as the price of gold; or they might obtain an average for every three months, or six months, or year. Unless we could know in what shape the bill would pass, we could not answer the question.

L. W., Chatham, Ontario, Canada.-1. I am a pensioner drawing \$12 per month under the new law, and I am told that I can apply for back pension under the old law. Is this true? 2. If a pensioner should die, could the parties who take care of him receive the pension due at the date of his death?

Answer. 1. Where a claim for invalid pension is filed subsequent to June 30, 1880, pension, if allowed, can only date from date of filing the application in the Parsion Parsent of Glad side to the continuous control of the pension pension. cation in the Pension Bureau; if filed prior to that date, however, original pension, when allowed, dates from the date of the soldier's discharge. 2 Where a pensioner dies leaving no widow or minor children, the parties who bore the expenses of his last sickness and burial, can obtain reimburse-ment of the same to the extent of the amount of pension due, providing the pensioner did not leave ufficient assets to meet such expenses.

M. M. C., Sanford's Corners, N. Y .- What were the prices of gold at New York at various dates during the war? Answer. January, 1862, the highest price was 103; July, 1862, the highest price was 120; January, 1863, 160; July, 1863, 145; January, 1864, 160; July, 1864, 285 (highest point ever reached); January, 1865, 231; and July, 1865, 146. After July, 1865, the price of gold gradually decreased, until in January, 1879, when specie payments were re-sumed, it became 100, where it has since remained. W. W. W., Petersburg, N. Y.—Has there ever been an act of Congress since 1875 allowing an attorney to collect a \$10 fee in a pension claim before the allowance of the same? Answer. Yes; the act of June 20, 1878, provided that an attorney might collect his fee, to the amount of \$10, during the pendency of a claim. This act was repealed by he act of July 4, 1884, which makes it a criminal offense for an attorney to receive any fee in a pension claim other than that paid him by the United States Pension Agent after the claim has been

J. H. M., National Soldiers' Home, Kan., says: "In the Correspondence column of Feb. 4, in answer to E. S. H., Electra, Fla., you say, 'A soldier is not privileged to enter any State Home, except that of the State in which he enlisted.' You are mistaken. A residence of two years in the States of Illinois. Iowa, Nebraska, and Colorado, will entitle an old soldier to admission to the State Homes in those States, no matter what State be enlisted from. A residence of three years was required in Iowa, but I believe this has been reduced to two, and Colorado will reduce hers to a residence which requires six months to gain." We find that there are several other States which have Homes open to residents, without regard to the State from which they

C. A. P., Gowen, Mich .- 1. Has the Pension Bureau suspended work on increase claims? 2. If so, why? 3. How long will it be before they commence work on increase claims again? Answer, 1, 2 and 3. The Pension Bureau has not suspended action on increase claims, but those claimants who are not alreay on the pension roll have some preference given them in the adjudication of the claims; aside from this, the increase claims are acted on fi the same manner as other cases,
J. A. S., Lowell, Mass.—What are the prospects of

the arrears act being repealed during this Congress? Answer. We hope that the bill will become law some day, but we cannot say whether it wil become a law during the present Congress.

J. E., Stark, Kan.—A woman whose husband was not in the army, and who had four sons, during the war lost a son in the service. Can she be pensioned on his account? Answer. If the mother can tablish that her son's death was due to disability contracted in the line of duty, and that he did not leave a wife or child surviving him, and that she was depenpent upon him for support, she can be

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